## THE INVASION OF AMERICA-NEW YORK CITY IS CAPTURED

With the Enemy at the Gates the Me- map. "The enemy is thinned out. Yes!" He laid his finger on the chart. tropolis Is Helpless - President Surrenders Coast Defences

Part Nine of the remarkable narrative fact story based on the inexorable mathematics of war. What would happen if America were invaded by a powerful foe. Paying the penalty for lack of preparedness.

THEN the news of the battle of Connecticut went through the United States there was a temporary end to all paience, to all calculations of prudence. There was an end to everything except blind passion. The United States was not a patient nation, but no nation, however patient, could have re-

mained so at such a time. No man, however deeply admired, could have counselled wisdom then. No interests, however great, could have con-All the knowledge that had gone

to the public about the utter unreadiness of the freshly enlisted volunteers to take the firing line, all the information that had been given to the people about the condition of their army, all the proofs that the foe had given with blood and fire of his immense superiority-all these were as nothing. That the army if it fought now must be destroyed was as nothing. The cry was that the army must fight!

Trusted leaders pointed in vain to the history of the United States to prove that whenever its raw forces had hurried into battle in obedience to popular demand the result had been only to hurry disaster. In vain they pointed to the civil war and the hideous death tolls paid by both sides vithout military advantage to either. Men would not listen. They would not reason. They hated those who remained cool enough to reason. It was the human equation that at some ime or another defies all the combinations of man's intelligence.

No Administration, however determined, could have ignored it. Secretly a special train was made ready in Washington. Secretly, in the night, the President of the United States with his advisers and staff boarded it and were taken northward.

No despatches went ahead of it, ex-After passing Baltimore it went by way of Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre, avolding Philadelphia and the city of New York. Through the sad, black iron and coal country of Pennsylvania it passed to the New York State line without a welcome anywhere.

"We might be fugitives," said the President, looking out with sleepless

At J fferson Junction an armored train with machine guns and a three a siding where it had been walting. An officer entered the President's train and requested that all shades be kept down. Thus, furtively, the nation's ruler entered Albany.

Army headquarters had been a target, like the White House, for mesges that had shaken those to whom they were addressed. More than once the commanding General had felt that it was more than human men could bear. More than once, in council, officers, infuriated by the veiled accusations of cowardice in the des-patches, had spoken in favor of giving the army the fatal order to go into action.

The President, when he looked at the General's deeply lined features, knew that the old soldier had more to gain from a battle, however disastrous, than from life. "If he does not interpose between the invader and New York city," thought the Chief Magistrate, "he will live only to see his name blasted. There will be a thousand tacticians in future years who will assert that he was a blun-

"The country demands a battle! I now!" The soldier laid before the President a sheaf of papers. "Some reports, sir, bearing on the matter." The first sheet was a report from brigade headquarters. "Twenty batteries of 5.1 inch artillery moved westough New Haven last night," it said. "Our spy reports that these guns appear to be of the type that is known to have a range of seven miles, far outranging our field guns. Acby heavy convoys of shrapnel and explosive shell."1

"They are bringing up heavier guns still," said the General, selecting another report. "Between New London and Saybrook Junction flat cars were seen with 11.02 inch howitzers, which, we presume, must be the type that a 760 pound projectile. We have nothing near that type in our artillery to oppose them. As they have a range of 12,000 yards they can be erever it may please the we might as well bomwith roman candles as with

sident, without replying. third report. It was from of the Medical Corps and

lerable proportion of milistill suffers severely from blistered t after only a few miles ver rough country. More ng disabled from ill fitting insuitable socks (thread and than from all other causes c ned. Habit of prophylacthe feet almost wholly lacking regimental or infirmary

supplies

chairs

great A

army in

men from their office n seats by the side of hops," growled one of can't expect them day. Men who insist trolley cars, which is a n habit, must expect to after walking three esent condition will lose

foot powder."3

statistics, gathered be-

transcript of the report officers on the conditions good militia troops who out for manauvres dis15 per cent, of its militia strength from straggling and falling out."4 "But they have improved very greatly, have they not?" asked the President.

"Some of them," answered the General, "notably the New York, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania troops, are excellent and can go into battle with the regulars at any time. But——" he turned to an artillery officer. "Will you tall the President cer. "Will you tell the President about yesterday's field artillery prac-

We sent five untrained batteries to an indicated position," said the officer.
"They had practised only about half a dozen times in the last year, and then they had merely drilled in the motions of handling their pieces, as their armories were equipped neither for mounted drill nor subcalibre prac"But to meet him we must move due south 140 miles down the Hudson Valley, with the river on one side of us and the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills of Massachusetts and Connecticut on the other.

"We cannot leave men behind us to protect that length of line and hold open our road for us if we have to retreat. When Gen. Sherman marched to Atlanta he left 115,000 men behind him to guard his 300 mile line back throught Chattanooga to Nashville. We have less than 50,000 men in our whole army, even if we scrape together all the very latest green ar-

"The moment we leave our base," continued the commander, "the enemy headquarters will know it. They will instantly begin a big shifting of their New England forces. They will push across into New York State behind us and we'll be trapped."

"You think that they can concen-

trate swiftly enough?" asked the Sec-retary of War.

The soldier pulled a paper out

the horses for the cavalry and the Signal Corrs! I tell you, Mr. Presi-dent, if we unload that mess in the face of an enemy like the one down there," he pointed southeastward, "it will never get back here!"9

"And if you stay here! Won't you be attacked?" asked a member of the President's party.
"I think not." The General turned

to the chart again. 'See here! He's got a great big territory to hold al-ready. When he has New York city and harbor to control also I think he'll be too well occupied to attack us until he brings reenforcements across. At any rate he can't come at us except from the direction of New York city up the narrow river valley or from the direction of Massachusetts through the Berkshire Hills.

"We can make the banks of the Hudson a difficult place for him. And the longer we can hold on here the longer the ordnance works at Watervliet can continue to turn out the heavy guns that we need so sorely. Watervliet, Mr. President, in my eyes is the most precious thing we've got to guard just now."10

their motors, their horses and them-selves. Quick witted and keen, aware of every foot of the ravines and roads and byroads, they helped the picked men who had been selected by the commanders to guard and hold the "escapes" through the hills.

At the southern end, on the open summit of Mount Everett that old settlers prefer to call the Dome, whence the sight can command the sweep of the Housatonic Valley through the hills, all the approaches from Massachusetts in the eastward, the Litchfield Hills south in Connecticut and the basin of the Hudson River to the west, a signal corps had erected its wireless and its heliograph. At their feet on the lower slopes, hidden in the great wild laurel that is most beautiful there, was artillery.

There were guns at Great Barrington. At Stockbridge gleaming batteries guarded the road from Hartford, which once had been the stage coach road between Boston and Albany.

On the old trail that had been the trail of the Mohawk Indians of New York when they went on the warpath against Massachusetts men in olive

Three Thousand Men March Quietly In and Put 5,000,000 People Under the Iron Rule of the Conqueror

up as the hostile patrols entered the outskirts of the town. The aerial motor works of Hyde Park in Massachusetts, the Marble-head factory that made gun carrying convertible land and marine flying machines, and the Norwich factory for tractor biplanes and hydro-monoplanes had been captured almost in

As the army entered Bridgeport, an-other column advancing parallel with it captured the great manufacturing city of Waterbury in the north. With these two cities the invader's conquest of New England was complete. Excepting only Portland in Maine, he now possessed every city of more than 30,000 population.

He possessed every source of manufacture. He held every port on the northern shore of Long Island Sound. He held the three great harbors of

one thing that all the city and all the United States lacked. It was or-ganized discipline. In the face of millions of unorganized and undisciplined the 11,000 policemen of the city, armed with no visible weapons except clubs, maintained the peace. They scarcely needed the assistance of the 10,000 men who had been enlisted hastily as volunteer militia and deputy sheriffs, and who patrolled the streets with rifles

Their work was facilitated by the fact that for many days past there had been a great disarmament in the city. Under the autocratic latitude of martial law all suspected individuals had been searched wherever they were met. Houses had been visited. Warned by the riots in Connecticut the authorities had stripped every sporting goods shop and every pawnbroker's establishment of weapons and stored them under heavy guard in the armories.

It had been a necessary precaution. During the days that came after the enemy forces had begun to land factory after factory and industry after industry had stopped. Now the greater part of the city was dead. Seventeen thousand longshoremen and stevedores loitered in the waterfront streets, with 10,000 sailors of all nationalities, whose ships were tied up. Fifty thousand unskilled laborers wandered around town with nothing to do. Altogether it was estimated that on this day there were 200,000 people in New York whose occupa-tions had been lost, and fully as many again who were working on half

finance, the most resourceful of the city's business men, were utterly unable to suggest anything. The Chamber of Commerce, that had met many crises and evolved practical plans of

action, could suggest nothing now. During the days of frantic perplexity there had been talk of dismantling the factories and shipping their machineries to the interior. But when the owners of the city's 26,000 manufacturing establishments faced the problem they realized that it could not be done. They were not like the Government, that could afford to pull plants apart and move them at more expense than would be involved in building new ones, 15

No freight was coming in. For three days everything had been sidetracked far away from the city, in order to clear the tracks for provisions.

Already the city had taken over the entire business of distributing foodstuffs. Nothing could be sold except in quantities and at prices fixed by ordinance.

Hostile cruisers and destroyers patrolled all the Atlantic coast taking the precaution merely to stay out of range of the harbor defences. They captured every vessel, large or small, that ventured to leave a port, and sent !t into Narragansett Bay or Buzzards

So thoroughly had New York's seagate been locked that it had trouble even to dispose of its garbage, because Digboat captains feared to venture far enough to sea to dump it.

Wherever men turned, whatever they tried to do, it was as if there lay a great, dead hand on the city.

The only activity that remained in tivity of the news bulletin boards. The newspapers had erected them everywhere, in all the squares. Far into the night they were served.

Almost continually since the battle of the Connecticut they had been announcing the names of New England places successively taken by the approaching army. Now, suddenly, their news shifted. A bulletin went up dated from Eaton's Neck, Long Island. "Large fleet of steamers," said, "crossing Long Island Sound from direction of New Haven, apparently bound for this shore.'

"Two passenger steamers of New Haven Line," said the next bulletin, five large freighters, eight lighters. Making for coast east of Oyster Bay." From Oyster Bay came a despatch: "Fifteen vessels putting into Cold Spring Harbor with large number of troops. It is believed that these are forces convoyed over the Sound in vessels captured at New Haven, to move against New York through Long

"Village of Cold Spring occupied. Troops approaching Oyster Bay," was the news that grew in great letters on the boards an hour later. Nothing more came from either of these two points. Evidently the enemy had cut communications at once.

News began to arrive now from the Connecticut shore. The advancing forces, having joined west of Bridgeport, were moving in mass along the contracted coastal plain of southwestern Connecticut. Troop trains preceded by armored engines, rolled in long of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, all the tracks of which had been repaired by civilians impressed to do the work. On all the many tracks there was traffic in only one direction-westward, toward New York. The trains, moving in echelon went forward steadily as clock work.

Along the magnificent motor road that was the old Boston Post road, cavalry and motor patrols and detachments advancing in the same direction, seized town after town,

They occupied Fairfield, where Paul Revere stopped over night on his way report to Washington. They entered with swords clanking and imperious motor horns croaking into old Saugatuck, where the Colonials had fought Gen. Tryon when he landed to burn Danbury. They took Norwalk and South Norwalk. They quartered men in the estates of Darien.

13. Strength of total force, including all individuals. October 1, 1914, 10.740. It is held that New York's conformation, long and narrow, makes it an unusually easy city to control, as it is possible to prevent mobs from com-bining and trouble can be confined to limited areas. 14. Bureau of Census, United States,

15. Census Office tabular statement, issued in 1911. Figures are for all boroughs of Greater New York and in-clude only establishments conducted only establishments conducted under factory system. Building and sim-ilar industries and small establishments producing less than \$500 worth of products a year are not counted.

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From the top of the Woolworth Building two of the little guns pointed down into Broadway.

tice. When they reached the positions that they were to hold they had lost the locations of their own side and within half an hour they were blazing into cover occupied by their own infantry. If they had been using

shell instead of blanks-whew!"5 "We are only just getting several organizations to learn how to deploy as skirmishers from close order," said the commander. "You know how vital that is under fire. Their company commanders appear to have had no previous experience at it and the corporals let their squads get out of hand hopelessly. There have been some sad mixups. The result in bat-tle would have been sickening."<sup>6</sup>

"But I tell you," said the President, "the country is wild! The people know that you have the whole of a magnificent railroad system from here to New York at your disposal. They know that the invading army must been spread out tremendously to hold all the territory that it occupies. They cannot understand why you uld not be able to engage the force that is advancing on New York." The General walked to the wall

4. This figure is purposely placed be-low what is actually expected. During the Connecticut manauvres, 1909. the straggling was a subject for comment among both militia and regular officers, though the troops did well, considering their softness. One officer reported that the straggling amounted to 15 to 25 per cent. of some regiments.

5. From the report of an umpire at a manauvre under war conditions. He reported that the batteries of both sides fred into woods actually occupied by their own troops

6. So reported by a general of militia, as a result of his observations in field practices.

the pile and read: "Observer at Providence reports that hostile forces entrained cavalry, field and heavy artillery and ammunition columns at regular rate of two hours for full military train. Time for loading siege material, three and a half hours."7

He tossed the papers aside. "When did any of our officers ever have to handle 30,000 men?" he asked. "How many of them ever handled as many as 10,000? Last week two regiments were left without food for two meals on a practice march because their commissary failed to supply travel rations. Day before yesterday seven boxes of provisions were found lying in a company street without any to claim them. Those were militia; but our own officers equally lack experience in handling such a big

contract as a whole army.8 "Do you know what it means to see that an infantry division gets its material? Do you know what we've got to send into battle with it? It means an ammunition train of 165 four mule wagons and more than 700 mules and

"Then there are the other supply trains, the pack trains and the engineer trains-135 more wagons and 600 animals. There are ninety ambulances and wagons with their animals. And this is without counting

7. Schedule laid down by Gen. von Bernhardi as the maximum time that should be expended by properly trained troops under experienced officers.

8. Army heads have called the at-tention of Congress and the public re-peatedly to the fact that officers can-not possibly be prepared for the complex work of handling an army if they never get an opportunity to learn by actual ex-

The President arose and walked to the window. For a quarter of an hour he looked out over the rolling country to the east where the soft blue curves of the hills were cloudlike against the April sky. Then he returned.

"Stay where you are," he said, "as long as you can or think wise. New York will have to fall. Good-by. We'll go back to Washington and do our best. Good luck to you and to your Berkshire Hills."

"They are good American hills." said the General, smiling for the first time. "They are giving our men the only protection they've had against aeroplanes since this thing began."

The spreading, crowding groves that crowned them and made them famous for their loveliness now made the multifolded hills a welcome cover for the harassed American troops. They reduced to a minimum the effectiveness of scouting from the air and increased to a maximum extent the efficiency of cavalry and motor troops hat knew the country. Among their laurelled slopes and in their vales and intervales was good territory for artil-

The rich men whose pleasure grounds they are gave the army

9. From "The Army in Action." 9. From "The Army in Action."
10. Watervliet, situated near Troy, N.
Y., is one of the most important Government gun foundries in the United States. It produces the 12, 14 and 16 inch all steel rifled guns for the harbor defences, and is fitted out with enormously expensive machinery for making many other different types of ordnance. Its exposed situation under our present conditions of defencelessness has long been a cause for anxiety. been a cause for anxiety.

drab were scouting and lying in cover with machine guns.

On the green hills behind Bennington, where Yankee breastworks had been thrown up in the Revolution, there were more batteries. Here out-posts and patrols guarded the road leading to Lake George, gateway to the territory held by the American forces in New York State. North of this were Vermont's Green Mountains-barriers indomitable as of old when Ethan Allen, wroth at Congress, threatened to retire into those fastnesses and "wage eternal warfare against hell, the devil and human na-

ture in general." The long barrier thus running northward from Connecticut like a separating New England and New York would check any except a powerful well supported force, advancing with the determination to break through. Long before such an army could make its way the Americould either front the enemy in battle or retire safely beyond his reach.

The invaders could not break through the wall by rail. The raiload line that led from Greenfield. Mass., to Troy and Albany, had in it a famous link that was vital to its operation. This link was the celebrated Hoosac Tunnel, bored for 1% miles through Hoosac Mountain. was now a solid mass of blasted and piled rock that could not be cleared away in the time demanded by any military operation.

In the south, on the Long Island Sound coast of Connecticut, were other ruins almost as big and as costly. They were the wreckage of Bridgeport's big cartridge factories, blown

Photo-Thompson-Sterrett Co. New England. In addition to the ves-

sels building in Bridgeport, he pos-sessed Fore River, with a battleship and two destroyers on the ways; Quincy, with eight submarines in course of construction, and the Portsmouth Navy Yard with one.12 The division that had taken Waterbury turned southerly to the coast after it passed through that town,

Bridgeport, and was pressing westward. An hour later the American army apprised by its spies, began to block rock cuts on all the New York Central systems, leading northward out of New York city. When New York heard this news it knew that

it had been abandoned.

to join the division that had taken

In that moment of despair the population would have done what every loosely knit, heterogeneous multitude does almost spontaneously in the face of catastrophe. It would have grown into mobs to riot against itself. If the huge population had been organized, if it had possessed a single will, nothing could have prevented it and nothing could have withstood it. But facing the overwhelming numbers were a few thousand men who were moved by a single will and who were firmly welded together for its accomplishment.

They were the police. Whatever their faults were they possessed the

11. It has been pointed out often 11. It has been pourted but of the that within a radius of less than a hundred miles around New York city there is a large percentage of the works and factories on which the Government depends for much of its war ma-

12. Vessels actually building in places named when the last annual edition of the Navy Year Book was published.